

SHERIDAN'S RIDE OVERDRAWN IN POEM

General Reached the Town
at Night and Slept Late—
Walked Horse to Battle.

Chicago, March 23.—Popular belief concerning details of the historic ride of General Phil Sheridan at the battle of Winchester, as set forth in the immortal verse that has quickened the pulse of millions of Americans since the days it was written, was given a rude shock by the Rev. Thomas E. Sherman in an address at the seventh St. Patrick's day banquet of the Irish Fellowship club of Chicago.

It was the crowning event of a day devoted by Irishmen and those of Irish blood in Chicago in honoring the patron saint of the Emerald Isle. With William Jennings Bryan still to respond at a late hour to an address on "The Sign of the Times," the dinner listened with rapt attention to the son of the famous Civil war general and the orators who succeeded him. It was an unusual gathering of Irishmen and Irish-Americans gathered about tables to listen to speakers of note, and the hearty reception accorded to every one who spoke was typical of the race that was represented.

Praised Sheridan's Generalship.

After being introduced by the toastmaster, Eibridge Haney, as "one of the greatest priests the world ever knew," Father Sherman spoke of the remarkable qualities possessed by General Sheridan as a military leader.

"The poem, 'Sheridan's Ride,' gives a false impression concerning the details of the historic feat accomplished by the great Civil war leader," said Father Sherman. "The facts are that General Sheridan had returned from Washington just prior to the battle and found his men two or three miles away. He awoke at the sound of artillery fire, and, after starting toward the front, rode his horse at a snail's pace. From the sounds that reached him as he proceeded he concluded that his army was in retreat. He found that his judgment was correct when he mounted a knoll and saw his men in rout."

"Rode at a Walk."

"For a time he walked his horse in order to get time to think, and in that period decided to move to the front and either die or lead his troops to victory. As he rode forward past his men they became inspired by his presence and followed their leader back to battle. He forged ahead until he reached the utmost point of danger, and then, as if by magic, the battle flags seemed to spring from the soil."

"In two hours he had reformed his line of battle, and so great was the enthusiasm among his followers that Custer embraced him before the whole army. The enemy was again attacked and the victory followed. This is the true story of Sheridan's ride."

LANDS TO BE OPENED FOR SETTLEMENT

Washington, March 23.—The unappropriated public lands in an area of about 781 acres recently excluded from the Magdalena national forest, New Mexico, if not otherwise withdrawn or reserved, will become subject to settlement on May 22, 1908, and to entry, filing or selection on June 22, 1908, at the local land office at Las Cruces, N. M.

The unappropriated public lands in an area of about 2,560 acres now temporarily withdrawn for forestry purposes near the Huachuca national forest, Arizona, in Santa Cruz county, will become subject to settlement on June 1, 1908, but not to entry, filing or selection, until July 1, 1908, at the local land office at Phoenix, Ariz.

The vacant public lands in an area of about 519,466 acres which were temporarily withdrawn for forestry purposes near the San Augustine national forest, New Mexico, will become subject to settlement on and after June 15, 1908, but not to entry, etc., until on and after July 15, 1908, at the local land offices at Santa Fe and Las Cruces, N. M.

Indemnity school land selections by the state of Wyoming, embracing 2,719.99 acres, included in clear list No. 2, have been approved to the state. The lands selected are in the Evanston land district.

Clear list No. 29 of indemnity school land selections by the state of Oregon, embracing 6,126.87 acres of land in the Lakeview land district, has been approved to the state.

Clear list No. 12 of indemnity school land selections by the state of Colorado, embracing 12,719.14 acres in the Lamar land district, has been approved to the state.

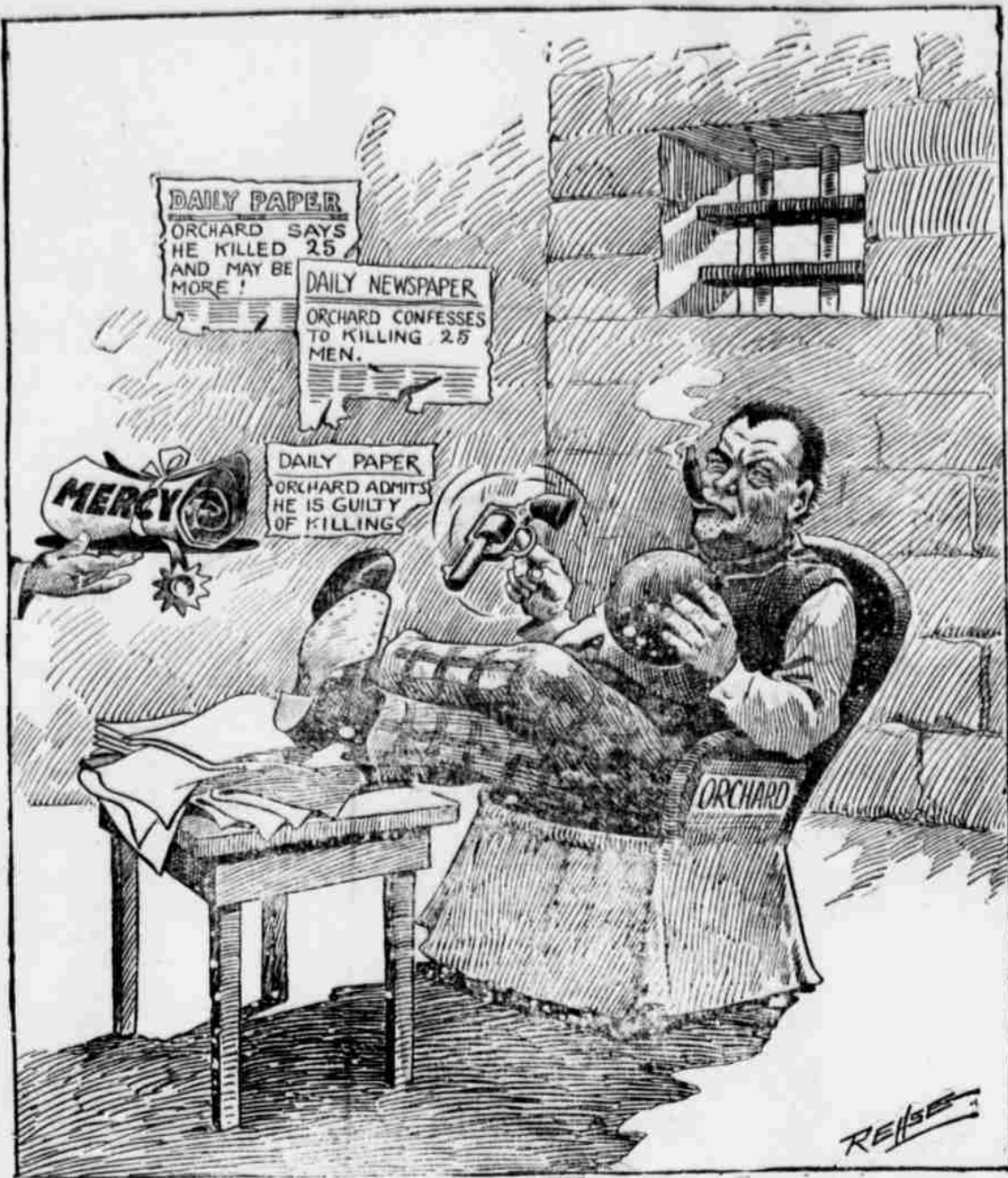
There have been approved to the state of Wyoming the lands in clear list No. 8, embracing 10,468.08 acres within the Douglas land district selected by the state as indemnity school land selections.

As Advertised.

I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and found it to be all claimed for it in the advertisements. Three of the family have used it with good results in summer complaints.—H. E. Howe, publisher of the Press, Highland, Wis. For sale by all druggists.

If you want anything on earth, you can get it through the want columns of The Evening Citizen. We get results.

MERCY FOR THE MERCILESS



Judge Woods recommended mercy for the demon murderer Orchard and instructed the fiend's lawyers to apply for commutation of the death sentence, such commutation not necessarily to mean life imprisonment.—News Item.

GRINDING DOWN PEOPLE OF FINLAND

Russia's Reactionary Government Gives No Favors to the Common People.

St. Petersburg, Russia, March 23.—A distinguished journalist has asked the question: "Will Finland retain its much loved and long menaced autonomy—will it remain the sole home of culture and progress in the dominions of the czar, or will it be reduced to the undistinguished level of a Russian province?"

The struggle has just begun. The Finnish Landtag (parliament) which met again on February 16, has, indeed, had a situation to face more difficult, more fraught with danger to the constitution and the independence of the grand duchy, than it was even in those troublesome days when general Bobrikoff ruled the country with his rod of iron.

It was not to be expected that the victorious Russian reaction would rest satisfied with its achievements in Russia proper, or that it would tolerate the existence of a practically independent dependency, more than half Socialist, more than half hostile, close to its own capital. For a long time the reactionary and conservative press, headed by the "Nauve Vremya," have been conducting a relentless campaign against Finland, and in this they have undoubtedly had support from exalted quarters. But it is only quite lately that the inner situation in Russia has become so settled that it has been deemed opportune to adopt a policy of action.

The first intimation of a new course in Finland was the nomination of general Zeln as chief of staff of the governor general. As general Zeln served in the same capacity under General Bobrikoff, his appointment was viewed with great apprehension as heralding other and more important changes in the personnel of the government. These misgivings have proved to be only too well founded. The late governor general, Gerard, was throughout a staunch champion of Finland's cause, but Lieutenant General Vladimir Bokmann, the newly appointed governor general, is an officer of the old school, who will carry out without questioning the instructions of his commander in chief, Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaevich, the real head of the reactionary movement.

Finnish Questions.

The campaign against Finland will be conducted along two lines of operation, which may be styled respectively the government line and the Douma line. Along the first a direct attack will be attempted. The Russian government will deny the right of the Landtag to control and manage the finances of the country. Very recently the czar has ruled that by far the largest part of the revenue, in particular the customs revenue, is to be wholly exempt from the control of the Landtag. In the question of the 20,000,000 marks payment to Russia, which directly caused the ruling of the czar, the Finnish Senate has expressed totally different views from those of the czar's government,

demanding that the Landtag shall have full control of the budget. That the recent fall of General Gerard will be followed by the fall of the Senate is therefore most probable. As the Senate is made up of the best men from the Syccomane, the Young Finnish and the Agrarian parties, representing the most cultured classes in Finland, its dismissal will constitute a most serious blow to the Finnish cause.

The attack along the Douma line will be more indirect. It will take the shape of an interpellation to M. Stolypin concerning the situation in the Grand Duchy. A vast number of "facts" are being collected, which are to prove that Finland is secretly arming on a large scale with the object of revolting against Russia at the first favorable moment and bringing the country back under Swedish rule. It is not likely that anybody outside of Russia will credit such absurd nonsense and even in Russia it is doubtful whether any serious politician really believes in the alleged Finnish revolt. In important circles in Russia there exists a strong feeling of indignation against Finland, and at this opportune moment any pretext will serve to give vent to that feeling.

The Different Reasons.

The reasons for this are of different kinds. In the first place resentment is felt that the Finnish population has in many ways and to no small extent morally and materially supported the Russian revolutionaries. There is no doubt that considerable quantities of arms and ammunition have been smuggled across the Finnish frontier, and that the people, and to some extent the officials, have screened and abetted Russian revolutionaries seeking refuge in their country. In the Seaborg mutiny a certain—of large number of Finns were involved. Another reason is that the personal relations between Finns and Russians have always been bad. That this is the fault of the Finns is apparent to anybody knowing the jolly, easy going Russian and the ill tempered, querulous Finns. The Russians living in Finland are treated with violence and in the most provoking manner, which makes their stay a very unpleasant one.

Finally, there are the purely strategic considerations—the undesirability of having a more than half hostile state situated right in the flank of Russia, close to the capital, with the railways leading to St. Petersburg in the hands of an unreliable people. In the case of an enemy disembarking troops on the Finnish coast, Finland would form an ideal base of operations.

By this rescript concerning the 20,000,000, the czar has directly provoked a conflict. There is little doubt that the Landtag will take up the matter, claiming the right of administration of the revenue of the country. The reply of the crown will be a dissolution.

WILL ADMIT CAMERAS AT SEATTLE FAIR

Visitors at Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition Are Granted Greater Liberties for Picture Taking.

Seattle, March 23.—"Come to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition in 1909 and bring your camera." That is the invitation extended by the management of the 1909 fair to the people of the country and especially to those devotees of photographic art. Again the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition is departing from the policies of former expositions and doing something different. The division of concession, of which

A. W. Lewis is director, will permit, under the contract of the official photographer, all kodaks and cameras not over the size of 6½x8½ inches to be taken on the grounds, and visitors will be allowed to take all of the pictures they desire of the buildings, exhibits and other features. There will be only one restriction, however, positively no tripods will be permitted to be used in snapping views.

At former expositions the rules regarding cameras on the grounds have varied. At some world's fairs a small fee was charged for kodaks not over 4½ inches in size. At other expositions cameras not over 4½ inches were admitted free. In each case tripods were prohibited. These instruments take up a good deal of room, and when one is taking a photograph by the help of one of them they often obstruct avenues and aisles which are constantly streaming with people.

The exclusion of cameras over a specified size at previous expositions was done in order to protect the official photographer, who had paid a large sum for the exclusive right to take photographs on the grounds and who had to have his concession protected in order to make his expenses and profit out of the sale of photographs. Although the management realizes that it cannot secure as much money for the granting of the photographic concession it reasons that it will be fully recompensed in making so lenient a rule by the doing away with the annoyance and confusion which was caused by the exclusion of cameras at other expositions. At former world's fairs a person would leave his or her hotel with a kodak larger than the prescribed size, and on reaching the gates of the exposition would find that they could not enter with their apparatus. Perhaps their host would be several miles away and there was no place on the outside where they could check their machine, or if there were such a place, their camera might be too valuable to be left in a check room where there was danger of its being damaged. They would have to return to their hostelry to leave their camera, provoked or mad at the exposition officials, who would cause them to lose several hours of valuable time which otherwise they could be spending to advantage in seeing the sights of the exposition.

Other instances have been when a person with a tabbed camera had passed through the turnstiles on a big day when the crowd was large, evading the watchful eyes of both guard and gatekeeper. After getting some distance from any of the exit gates and attempting to take a picture a guard would appear and stop the photographer and insist that he or she leave the grounds. In every case the guard, under orders, would have to escort the offender to the nearest gate, with the admonishment not to return unless the camera was left outside, which, of course, was humiliating. Instances have been known when the camera fiend caused the guard trouble and had to be taken to the fair police station. Again persons who "nursed" the guard and insisted on proceeding with their picture taking had their cameras smashed by the exposition guardian of the peace, whose act was justifiable under his instructions.

The exposition management expects its innovation in the camera rules to receive the hearty commendation of all exposition visitors and especially those who bring kodaks in order to take home pictorial remembrances of their visits.

It will cost you but ten cents—a dime—to have your shirt laundered and home on time. Hubbs Laundry Co.

LISTEN:

"I figure that an advertisement placed in an evening paper will be read at least four times as well as one placed in a morning paper. The reason is obvious. In the morning people are too busy to read at any length. They look over the headlines, and possibly read the articles that are of special interest to them—then throw the paper aside. The day's work is before them and must be done. But in the evening the work of the day is behind them, and they have the time, and also a greater inclination, to read. After supper, in easy chair and slippers, they will take up the evening paper and read it to the very last line."

These are the sentiments of one of Albuquerque's largest merchants. Think it over and decide if it is true.

ADVERTISE IN THE ALBUQUERQUE CITIZEN

Issued at an hour
when people have time to read

RIVAL TOWN STORY DECLARED UNTRUE

El Paso & Southwestern Has Not Started a New One at Vaughn as Reported.

Vaughn, N. M., March 23.—The L. W. Lewis company closed down the big crusher which has been employing upwards of one hundred men in its plant. The Lewis company has felt the business depression very severely.

The headquarters of the company is at Emporia, Kas. The company, which has extensive Santa Fe railway contracts, among them being the ballasting of the track of the Eastern Railway of New Mexico and also contracts on the work being done between Kansas City and Chicago, has been obliged to reduce its force from twelve hundred men to less than three hundred, although it is confidently believed that work will be resumed very soon. The crusher at Sals station has also been closed and all improvement work on the road will be suspended for a time. The work of constructing the Harvey hotel at this place has also been dropped for the present, although the splendid big two-story depot will be carried to completion and the round house is already completed.

The story which has gone out to the papers that the Rock Island and El Paso Southwestern railways had plotted a rival townsite at Vaughn is utterly untrue. The company has been planning for some time to erect a depot to take the place of the improvised depot in a box car. The new site has been located north of the Santa Fe tracks and as near to a junction point of the two railways as the lay of the ground will allow. The Vaughn Townsite company has plotted a few lots near the new depot location, hence the wild stories of the railroad rivalry.

The grade or fill over the little valley through which the El Paso Southwestern tracks run and over which the Eastern railway has built a bridge is one of the biggest fills in the United States. The fill is nearly a mile long and over fifty feet deep. It is claimed that the Union Pacific cut of Omaha has the only larger fill.

Best Healer in the World

Rev. F. M. Burdett, of East Raymond, Maine, says: "I have used Bucklen's Arnica Salve for several years, on my old army wound, and other obstinate sores, and find it the best healer in the world. I use it, too, with great success in my veterinary business. Price 25c at all dealers."

TRUSTEE'S NOTICE.

As trustee of the estate of J. F. Palmer, bankrupt, I will receive bids for the real estate, stock of groceries, fixtures, wagons and other personal property of said estate at Room 1, N. T. Armijo building, where a list of the property can be seen on or before April 3. Bids being subject to the approval of creditors.

H. S. KNIGHT, Trustee in Bankruptcy for J. F. Palmer. Dated Albuquerque, N. M., March 20, 1908.

The Lucky Quarter

Is the one you pay out for a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. They bring you the health that's more precious than jewels. Try them for headache, biliousness, constipation and malaria. If they disappoint you the price will be cheerfully refunded at all dealers'.



GIVE US A CHANCE

To figure on that bill of lumber. Our lumber comes from our own mills located in the best body of timber in New Mexico. A large stock of dry spruce dimension on hand. Why not buy the best when it is just as cheap? It will pay you to look into this.

RIO GRANDE LUMBER CO.
Phone 8. Cor. 3rd and Marquette

Convenience - Comfort - Security

The telephone makes the duties lighter, the cares less and the worries fewer.

The telephone preserves your health, prolongs your life and protects your home.

YOU NEED A TELEPHONE IN YOUR HOME.

THE COLORADO TELEPHONE CO.

Montezuma Grocery & Liquor Co.

COPPER and THIRD

Imported and Domestic Groceries and Liquors

Pure Lucca Olive Oil a Specialty, Liquor by the Glass or Gallon, Beer by the Bottle or Case, Family Trade Solicited—Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Call, Phone or Send for Solicitor.

Phone 1029

HAVE YOU A

ROOM TO RENT? OR A HOME?

Do you know that people are almost fighting for quarters right here in Albuquerque, and now? An ad like this

FOR RENT—Large, well furnished, well ventilated front room, modern and sanitary. OO Blake St.

placed in The Albuquerque Citizen will secure you a tenant at the small cost of

3 times for 35c., or 6 times for 50c.